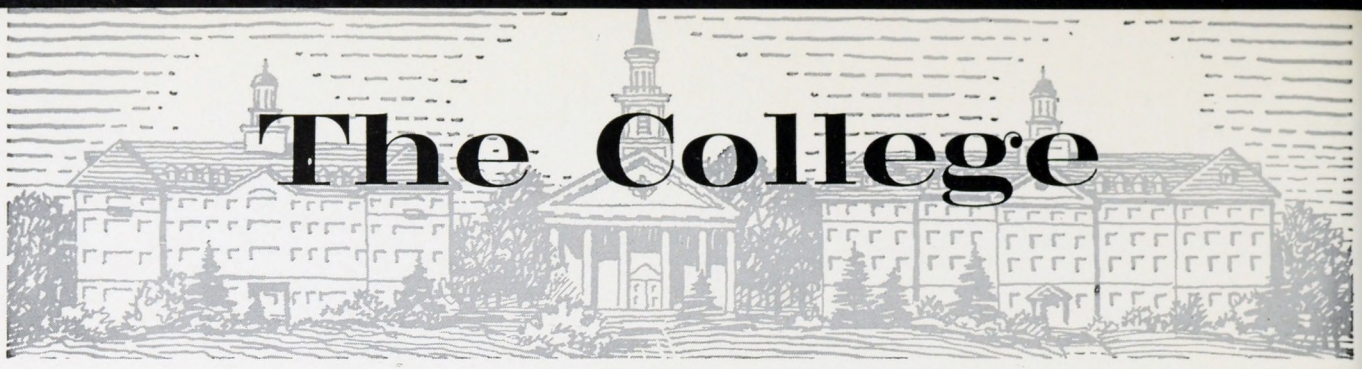
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

Your Family and Middlebury

Sent by the College to Middlebury Parents and Friends

In this issue

The College Presidency



Two New Deans Appointed

Dr. George Dennis O'Brien, associate professor of philosophy and Dean of Men, has been named Dean of the College by President Armstrong at a recent announcement. The president also announced the promotion of Dr. Bruce Peterson, '56, from Assistant Dean to Dean of Men to replace Dr. O'Brien. Both appointments are effective July 1.

Dean O'Brien, who fills the vacancy left by Dr. Thomas H. Reynolds, the new president of Bates College, joined the faculty in 1965. He came to Middlebury from Princeton where he was assistant dean of the college.

Dr. O'Brien graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from Yale University in 1952. He received his doctorate in philosophy from the University of Chicago where he also did Carnegie research in university teaching. He conducted special honors seminars at La Salle College, Philadelphia, and also taught at Rutgers University. Dr. O'Brien joined the Princeton faculty in 1957. He is a contributor to numerous religious and philosophical journals.

Dr. Peterson did his graduate work at Syracuse, where he received his master and Ph.D. degrees. He served as an instructor of mathematics at Syracuse for two years before coming to Middlebury in 1962. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1964, and earlier this year was raised to associate. Dr. Peterson was named Assistant Dean of Men last fall.

He spent the summer of 1963 at the University of Oklahoma, in a National Science Foundation Program and in 1961, he attended a National Science Foundation Summer Institute in Topology at at the University of Georgia. He is a contributor of articles to "The American Mathematical Monthly," and is currently working on a book.

Non-technical Student in Demand

Despite the emphasis on technology, the non-technical student appears to be in greater demand than usual, according to an announcement by Gordon C. Perine, director of placement of Middlebury College, participant in the College Placement Council's 1966–67 survey of beginning salary offers to college seniors.

Since the Council's first report of the season in January, non-technical majors at the bachelor's level have registered larger percentage gains than technical students in both number and dollar value of offers, Mr. Perine said.

In dollar value, the average monthly offer to non-technical seniors has increased 2.5 per cent to $611 since January and 7.2 per cent since the close of the 1965–66 season. By comparison, the average for technical students has risen 1.0 per cent to $713 since January and 6.3 per cent since last June. This is the first season that the average for technical seniors has gone over the $700 mark and the average for non-technical seniors over the $600 figure.

High employer interest in bachelor's level, non-technical students is indicated even more clearly by the number of offers. Non-technical volume has increased 18.8 per cent over a year ago, compared with a 2 per cent gain last March over the previous year. Offers to technical students, on the other hand, have gone up only 7.7 per cent over last year against a 43.8 per cent burst in the preceding year.

By curriculum in the bachelor's phase of the survey, electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineers received the most offers but chemical engineers commanded the highest dollar average at $729. Next in line were electrical engineers, $721; aeronautical engineers, $713; and mechanical engineers, $712. This is the same order as reported in January.

However, accounting majors continued to be the leader in percentage increase in dollar value of offers to bachelor's candidates, raising their average 10.9 per cent since June. The merchandising average went up 9 per cent, followed by glass-paper-packaging, 8.7 per cent, and the food and beverage processing group, 8.6 per cent.

Since the first report in January, the chemical and drug industry has become the leader in actual dollar value of offers, moving from third to first place with an average of $715, an increase of 1.9 per cent. Following closely are electronics at $713 and aerospace at $710. In January the order was electronics, aerospace, and chemicals-drugs. As in the past, the aerospace industry made twice as many offers as the next employer group.

Contrasted with these figures for bachelor's candidates is a more modest upward trend on the master's and doctoral levels. In fact, the average dollar values of offers to doctoral candidates have dropped in most instances since January.

YOUR FAMILY AND MIDDLEBURY

Spring 1967, Volume 10, Number 3

Editor: GEORGE H. HUBAN

Cover photo: Willard G. Rouse, Baltimore, Md., chairman of the Middlebury Parents Fund and President James I. Armstrong.

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THE COLLEGE PRESIDENCY–
Arduous but Rewarding Life

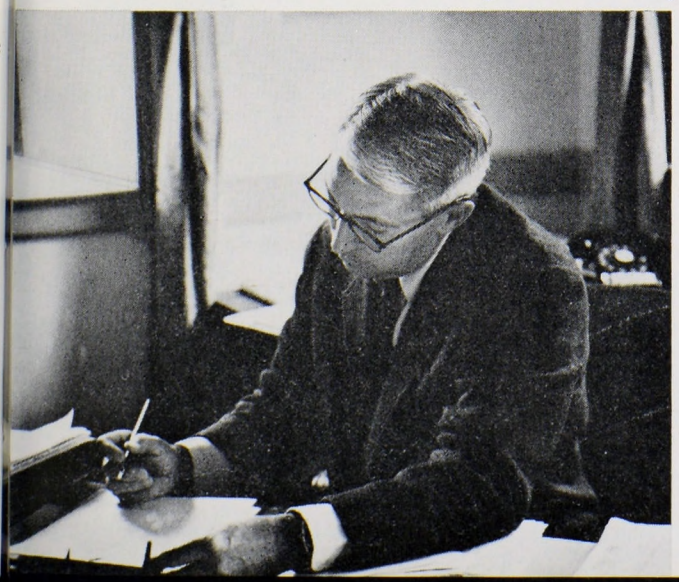
Henry Wriston, President Emeritus of Brown, in his book *Academic Procession* wrote "It is an arduous life" in summarizing the responsibilities of the College and University presidency. No one with an awareness of the constant and varied demands on educators holding the presidential post will disagree with Dr. Wriston's terse definition. Yet President Armstrong finds his arduous role makes, also, for a rewarding life.

The rewards, he finds, are as bountiful as the demands since they result from personal involvement in all the lively activities and aspirations that encompass a college. They range from the satisfactions found in commitments as varied as finding means to sustain a competent faculty of teacher-scholars and an atmosphere for learning to concern for the college heating plant.

At Dr. Armstrong's inauguration in 1963 President Emeritus Samuel S. Stratton and President Robert F. Goheen of Princeton foretold of rewards and joys to be found in the demanding office. Dr. Stratton remarked ". . . you will find rewards . . . in the pressures of need for your decisions, and want of your counsel." President Goheen stated "I am confident James Armstrong will add to competence, vision and humanity and the uplift that flows from a sense of joy in the pursuit of learning."

It is from the many activities required to strengthen the environment for liberal learning that Middlebury's busy president finds the joys and rewards of his office.

The president's work follows him from office to home.



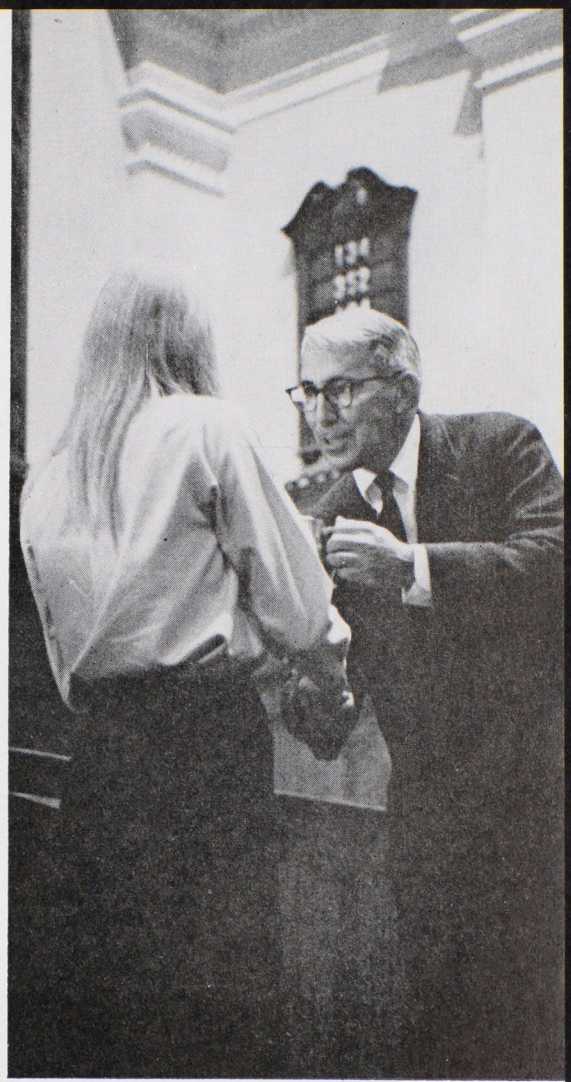
Where teaching and learning are the primary mission, close association with faculty is essential. President meets with Faculty Council.

Talks to alumni and educational groups, service to community and national affairs, plus frequent ceremonial appearances off campus, requires considerable travel.

The president devotes much time to fund raising. Here a prospective grant is discussed with a foundation executive.

A discussion with town officials to re-route Storrs Avenue to provide the most effective site for the new Science Center.

A small college provides contact with students and their parents. Some nine hundred parents of Middlebury undergraduates talked with Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong at this Parents' Weekend reception.



Ground breaking for a new teaching facility represents a pleasant chore. With trustees, faculty and staff, Dr. Armstrong starts the construction of the Science Center.

"The central business of a president is to do everything he can, and facilitate everything anyone else can do, to stretch individual students to their full capacity," according to Dr. Henry Wriston's words in Academic Procession.

Both as a spectator and participant, the president maintains a keen interest in the sports and recreational activities of students.

"Some presidents succeed better than others in carving out free evenings at home . . . The buoyant, resilient family will not take the presidency overseriously; they will find ways to hold together as a family; and they will discover in high visibility the rewards and pleasures of measuring up to the demands of challenging circumstance and enjoyable associations which otherwise they might never have known," writes Dr. Harold W. Dodd, president emeritus of Princeton, in his book The Academic President—Educator or Caretaker.

A Decision Reached

A Report by the President to Alumni, Students, and Faculty

PRINTED BELOW you will find a "Policy Statement" adopted unanimously by the Board of Trustees at its meeting on 8 April 1967. The statement charts the course for the expansion of the College.

After long deliberation—for over three years both within the Board and without—we have hammered out a program which is strongly affirmative. It takes into account the complexity and subtlety of the problems which confront all of us who have given serious thought to the educational, social and economic factors inherent in the residential arrangements at Middlebury College.

Having taken the decision in 1963 to increase the enrollment of the College from 1,400 to 1,800 and having carefully studied for three and one-half years how this expansion can be achieved with the greatest long term advantage for the total educational program of the College, the Board of Trustees, upon recommendation of the President, has adopted the following policy:

1. *That the College formally announces its intention to undertake responsibility to insure that all undergraduates have eating facilities of a standard approved by the College. At the present time, this will require careful review of fraternity eating facilities. If a fraternity does not conform to standards set by the College, it will be necessary to assign members of that fraternity to dining facilities provided by the College.*
2. *That the fraternities may continue to house student members as at present provided that the fraternity houses conform to the standards established by the College, but that the College shall exercise a more direct supervision of health and safety standards in regard to living conditions in fraternities.*
3. *That in view of its planned expansion and the long run need to provide adequate dining facilities for all students, the College shall proceed with plans to construct new social-dining units which will best serve the educational and social needs of the College.*
4. *That the new social-dining units and the existing fraternities shall be regarded as units on the Middlebury campus that are coordinate, and not competitive.*
5. *That, inasmuch, as educational and social facilities shall be included in the planning of new dining facilities, every Middlebury student upon matriculation shall receive an affiliation with a specific dining-social unit which affiliation he shall retain throughout his career as a student unless by his own desire he shall switch affiliation by such mechanism as the College shall provide; such affiliation shall not prevent his or her election to a fraternity or sorority.*
6. *That, inasmuch, as new dining facilities will establish new social groupings on campus, the facilities shall be so designed as to permit maximum flexibility and adaptation to benefit from experimentation and experience.*
7. *That in any activities which may grow up around the new dining-social units, maximum responsibility for governance of student life, within the scope of College policy and regulations, shall be placed in the hands of the students affiliated with the unit. (Freshmen, while members of a dining-social unit, shall continue to dine at Proctor Hall.)*
8. *That the fraternities shall be permitted to "rush" and pledge at such time and in such manner as to permit new students to adjust to their academic programs and to become acquainted with fraternities and vice versa; that the mechanism of selection and initiation does not interfere with the regular academic program of the College; that all students wishing fraternity affiliation are given ample opportunity to present their qualifications for membership.*
9. *That at an appropriate time to be determined by the College, the current "Maximum Opportunity System" for fraternity rushing be formally abandoned as unnecessary.*

Essentially, three broad considerations shaped this policy.

First, there is recognition of the long history of the fraternities at Middlebury and a determination to give the existing fraternal organizations an unequivocal opportunity to function in support of the primary educational purposes of the College. This will require in most cases improvement in the facilities and in the posture of fraternities.

Second, the policy authorizes a new venture in dining-social facilities which recognizes more directly than in the past the educational potentialities of *co*-education. That Middlebury is already coeducational is a singular advantage. The hope is to maximize this advantage by creating new social-dining facilities on the campus. The arrangement of these new facilities (entirely separate and distinct from all residence halls) will seek to integrate the social and academic activities through the presence of a faculty member associated with each new social group. In due course, every student will receive an affiliation with a social-dining group.

Third, it was conceded by all that no one has such clear foresight, such prescience, that he could predict precisely what the future would bring to the new ven-

ture or to the fraternities. It seemed wise, given Middlebury's history and context, not to abandon the good of the old nor to be fearful of experimentation with the new.

The statement of policy is only a beginning. A *modus operandi* must now be developed. This will be done with consideration for all interested parties.

I consider it extremely important that the fraternities and sororities be regarded and understood as *coordinate*, not competitive, with the new social-dining groups. The fraternities will require the strong support, assistance and guidance of their alumni if they are to meet the challenge; and the new College facilities will require the cooperation and support of students, faculty, and alumni for their success.

Let us now join together in a spirit of cooperation and with the unanimity which the Board has expressed through its vote. There is room for adaptation, and there must be flexibility, so that we may benefit from our experience. We have every reason to hold firm in our view that this policy offers the College an effective instrument to serve best the needs of the residential life of Middlebury students, as the College proceeds with the planned expansion.

JAMES I. ARMSTRONG

With Our Faculty

Dr. Paul M. Cubeta, professor of English and director of the College's Bread Loaf School of English, has been named Dean of the Faculty effective July 1, according to President Armstrong. He succeeds Dean John G. Bowker, who will retire at the end of the academic year with forty-one years' service at Middlebury.

Dr. Cubeta

President Armstrong in making the announcement of Dr. Cubeta's deanship, said, "I am tremendously pleased that Professor Cubeta has accepted the appointment as Dean of the Faculty. He is an outstanding teacher and scholar who is also an experienced and able administrator. His commitment to education and to Middlebury College is of the highest order, and I am confident that he will represent vigorously the interests of the faculty.

'Although in making an announcement of a new appointment one does not normally pay tribute to the retiring appointee, in this case I disregard that convention and speak a word of profound and glowing appreciation to the retiring Dean of the Faculty, John G. Bowker, who has served Middlebury College for over 40 years. As a man, administrator, mathematician, his contribution to Middlebury College has been immense. Professor Cubeta has an impressive model from which to draw as he assumes the duties of Dean of the Faculty," the President said.

Dr. Cubeta received his B.A. degree from Williams College and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Yale University. He came to Middlebury in 1952 from Williams College where he served as instructor for two years. He was promoted to assistant professor at Middlebury in 1955, associate professor in 1960, and professor in 1964. He was named chairman of the Division of Humanities at Middlebury in 1963, and served as assistant director of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference at Middlebury, 1955–64. He became director of the Bread Loaf School of English in 1964.

Dr. Cubeta was a Carnegie Fellow in General Education at Harvard University in 1957. He is the editor of "Modern Drama for Analysis" and is a member of the College Board's Advanced Placement Committee in English. He also is a past president of the Beta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Middlebury.

Dr. George B. Saul, II, associate professor of biology at Dartmouth has been named by President Armstrong to a newly endowed chair in pre-medical science and professor of biology at Middlebury. Dr. Saul will be the first Irene Heinz Given and John LaPorte Given Professor in pre-medical sciences at the College. Dr. Armstrong said the new chair was made possible last fall by a $500,000 grant to the Middlebury Challenge Fund by the Irene Given and John La Porte Given Foundation.

Dr. Saul

Dr. Saul received an A.B. and master's degree in mathematics and his Ph.D. in zoology at the University of Pennsylvania, where he served as an assistant instructor for two years. He joined the Dartmouth faculty in 1958 as an instructor, was promoted to assistant professor in 1962, and four years later was advanced to associate.

He has done research in radiation, biochemical and developmental genetics and extranuclear inheritance at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, 1959–60, and at the California Institute of Technology, 1964–65. He has presented papers at meetings of the Radiation Research Society, and the International Congress of Genetics.

Dr. Saul has contributed book reviews and articles to several scientific publications during the past fifteen years. He is a member of the Genetics Society of America, American Genetics Association, Radiation Research Society, Pennsylvania Academy of Science and is an AAAS Fellow.

The promotion of **Charles P. Scott,** chairman of the Religion Department to full professor was announced this spring by President Armstrong. Chaplain Scott is a 1943 graduate of Ohio State University, where he served as a graduate assistant in bacteriology for one year. He was a research assistant at Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio, one year, and a science teacher at Lawrenceville School (N. J.), two years, before he received his B.D. degree at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1949. He was assistant minister of the Washington Park Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee before coming to Middlebury in 1951 as chaplain and instructor in religion. Chaplain Scott was promoted to assistant professor in 1956 and to associate in 1960.

Chaplain Scott

George B. Todd has been promoted to assistant professor of music. Holder of M.B.A. (Stanford) and M.F.A. (Princeton) degrees, he joined the Middlebury faculty in 1965.

Dr. Robert W. Gleason, '54, assistant professor of chemistry, has been awarded a $13,900 grant for a two year project in pure chemical research by the Petroleum Research Fund, administered by the American Chemical Society. This is the fourth research grant he has received since joining the Middlebury faculty in 1960.

Dr. Gleason, who specializes in organic chemistry, will continue his study started three years ago under a similar grant, of the oxidation abnormalities of a class of nitrogen containing compounds known as hydrazines. Little is known about the causes of these abnormalities and only one other scientist, C. G. Overburger, president of the American Chemical Society, has done extensive research in an attempt to solve the riddle.

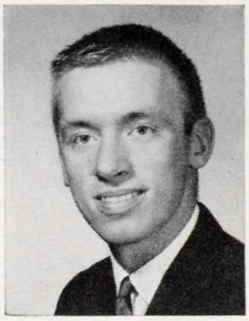
The Middlebury professor explains that although his work does not have any immediate practical application, the results might have some future use. He said his basic, fundamental research is designed to further an understanding of these compounds and their oxidation. He noted that some hydrazines, not including the type he has worked with, are being investigated for use in rocket fuel.

The research grant, scheduled to run from July 1, 1968 to August 31, 1970, has been postponed a year because of prior plans by Dr. Gleason to do research work at Columbia during his leave of absence from the College during 1967–68.

Two Middlebury faculty members received the first fellowships awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. They are **Dr. Ursula Heibges,** assistant professor of classics, and **Dr. Victor Nuovo,** assistant professor of religion. Their fellowships are part of 287, totalling (*Please turn to page 26*)

A STUDENT'S VIEW:

SA Or No SA?



By SANFORD W. SHAW, '67

THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE STUDENT ASSOCIATION recently voted to dissolve itself as a student government organization pending a two-thirds approval in a student referendum. This decision reflected an attitude which had been developing for a number of years, an attitude of powerlessness and frustration.

The SA has served in the past as a sounding board for student opinion and as a filter for student-initiated proposals concerning social or academic regulations from the student body to the faculty and administration—in short, in an advisory or suggesting capacity, rather than a legislative one. Proposals voted favorably by the SA must be sent to the Student Life Committee, composed of student leaders, deans, and President Armstrong, where the President has the power of veto. At least SLC and Presidential approval is needed for a proposal to be enacted as College policy, and in numerous cases, where policy changes involve the College community as a whole, the approval of the Trustees must also be sought.

Thus, if a student proposal is favored by the deans, the President, and the Trustees, it will be put into effect, regardless of whether it has passed through the SA or not; suggestions related to the academic life of the College may come from the Student Educational Policy Committee, and proposals involving the fraternities may be initiated by the Interfraternity Council. However, if the deans, the President, or the Trustees are not favorably disposed toward a student suggestion, it will not be enacted, no matter how widespread student support for the proposal is nor how intensely the SA has labored to develop it.

For a recent example one can turn to the parietal hours episode of last spring. As a result of widely-expressed student interest in the development of a schedule of parietal hours in men's and women's dormitories, and SA formed a committee to investigate the possibility of a parietal hours proposal. This committee was especially concerned about the individual's freedom of action and urged the adoption of evening parietal hours and a closed door policy. However, although this plan was received readily by the whole SA, it met only unfavorable responses among the administration. The parietal hours finally agreed upon and passed by the Student Life Committee lasted from 1 to 6 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, with student proctors and open doors required, a very watered-down system compared with the one originally proposed by the SA committee.

The SA also vigorously supported sophomore driving privileges, a proposal vetoed by President Armstrong in the SLC. On numerous other occasions, as well, the SA has found its suggestions opposed by the administrators in Old Chapel and its attempts to help enact changes in College regulations to no avail.

Despite the fact that the deans and the President have expressed definite reasons for their opposition to various SA proposals and have repeatedly tried to avoid seeming arbitrary in their decisions, the members of the SA have suffered a feeling of lack of participation in the final approval or disapproval of proposals relating so closely to the Middlebury students whom they represent.

It would also seem that the SA has, as a result of its unsuccessful campaigns for social changes, lost prestige among students, for only one Middlebury co-ed filled out an application for an office in the SA before the petition deadline in early February. Not one male student turned in a petition to run for the presidency of the organization before this deadline.

It was in this context that the SA decided to dissolve itself. Whether a majority of the Middlebury student body agrees with the doing away of the present system of student government here will be learned in the referendum planned for a few days after this article is completed. (*Editor's note: On March 6 there was a 407 to 70 referendum decision to abolish the Student Association.*)

The obvious question, then, if the students support the abolition of the present SA, is: should we replace the SA with another system of government in which students will play a more effective role in determining at least some of the regulations which concern their segment of the College community most closely, or should we do away with all forms of student government?

Among the proposals brought up at the last few SA meetings were the abolition of any form of student government except for the formation of ad hoc committees to deal with specific issues as they arose, by those students most intimately involved with the problem, for example, an independent sophomore driving committee, or a separate parietal hours committee; or a reorganization of the Student Life Committee to give its student portion more bargaining and legislative power, as well as its faculty representatives.

Of these two proposals, the latter, formally adopted by the SA in their statement of purpose concerning the proposed dissolution, seems to offer greater possibilities for achieving a higher degree of real student participation in (*Please turn to page 26*)

The Faculty Recommends... books of merit

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

SPRING 1967

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 2 • DAVID J. LITTLEFIELD, EDITOR

Books of Revelation: Mathematics and Molecules

HEINRICH TIETZE, *Famous Problems in Mathematics*, authorized translation of the Second (1959) Revised German Edition, edited by B. K. Hofstadter and H. Komm, Graylock, 1965, $10.00.

Despite the incredible impact of mathematics on our society the gap separating it from the rest of knowledge is largely unbridged—at least for the layman. Ignorance of the work of Carl Friedrich Gauss, the supreme mathematician whose work, 150 years later, still affects every branch of the discipline and John von Neumann, the modern day father of much more than the computer, is comparable to ignorance of Caesar and Churchill, Michelangelo and Picasso, or Shakespeare and Eliot. But because vocabulary and prerequisite knowledge present an almost insuperable barrier, few respectable authorities are willing to spend their time supplying the layman with the meaning of their abstractions. In my opinion, this is the first really worthwhile book *about* mathematics which can be read and appreciated by any educated man.

What it is that the mathematician *does* remains for most of us an enigma. His strengths and his weaknesses are drawn from the abstract postulational approach, which amounts to nothing more than use of logic to derive valid statements from a set of assumptions or axioms. These axioms are unchallenged, not because they represent absolute truth, but simply because the rules of the game do not allow them to be challenged. Carefully applied, investigation employing this method produces results, which, within the axiomatic (and therefore somewhat arbitrary) context, cannot be wrong.

The axiomatic method enables mathematics, unlike any other discipline, to distinguish clearly among statements which are "true," "false," unsolved, and unsolvable. This is the sometimes baffling distinction which lies at the heart of much of the widespread ignorance of mathematics and which the spate of "popular" books about mathematics fails even to recognize. The famous problems Prof. Tietze chooses are not only intrinsically and historically interesting but also well suited as illustrations of the way in which problems in any category can serve as catalysts for creative activity.

Within a precisely defined context the statement, "Any map may be colored using x colors in such a way that no two adjacent countries have the same color." can be shown to be true if x is 5. The statement is false if x is 3. (Try it.) The problem is obvious. No proof that 4 colors are sufficient to color every possible map is known, but neither is a map which *requires* 5 colors. In this case the problem is unsolved, and the results of unsuccessful efforts to solve it have been more important than the problem itself. It is almost certainly solvable; the unsolvable problems are only those whose essential meaninglessness we fail to recognize (not such an uncommon situation as one might expect).

Respecting his audience, Prof. Tietze presents careful proofs where they can be instructive and appeals to the reader's faith where formal explication would be tedious or fruitless. In addition, each chapter is accompanied by extensive notes and references providing all the further insight and direction one could wish. With the exception of some of the work of George Polya, the distinction between the deductive and inductive processes of proof and discovery is clearer here than in anything I have read. The fact that his method is abstract does not imply that the mathematician works in a vacuum free from the real world or draws all his inspiration from within.

In his first chapter the author discusses the frequency of occurrence among the integers of those special numbers (primes—2, 3, 5, 7, 11, etc.) which cannot be divided by anything other than themselves and one. Actual examination (trial and error) of long sequences of integers seems to indicate that as the integers grow larger the primes occur less frequently. Prof. Tietze continues, "If the incidence of primes decreases, then there are two possibilities: one, that there is a last and largest prime, after which, of necessity, all the succeeding numbers are composite (not prime); two, that despite the apparent decrease in the frequency of the primes and the increase in the size of the interval between consecutive primes, there is no last prime.—The problem is therefore; 'are there a finite or an infinite number of primes?' "—The problem is drawn from our actual experience.

Now the author attacks the solution, "As we consider how we are to go about answering this question, we must first understand that tables of primes, no matter how extensive, are of no use to us. No matter how far these calculations (of tables) are carried, they are always done in a limited range and can never encompass all numbers. Is it then hopeless to seek an answer to our question? Not at all, but the answer cannot be sought in further calculation. A new idea is needed to solve the problem." The solution cannot be drawn from the experience which produced the problem.

The author is a mathematician of the first rank. Recognizing the disdain most professionals hold for popularizations and the spare uninformative style of mathematics, it seems a minor miracle not only that Prof. Tietze should attempt this book but also that he should succeed. Prof. Tietze's illumination of the richness and diversity of mathematics is restrained. Glamorizing the great problems would be like painting stripes on a daffodil—the flower is still there but you can't tell what it is about. Whether coloring maps, constructing polygons, searching for patterns in the number system, or trying to make sense of high dimensions and infinity, each of these problems is intrinsically interesting. The thought they have fostered is fascinating in its diversity and ingenuity. Solved, unsolved, or unsolvable, they speak eloquently for the intellectual universe we know as mathematics. —Bruce B. Peterson

Mr. Peterson is Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Assistant Dean of Men.

Linus Pauling and Roger Hayward: *The Architecture of Molecules*, Freeman, 1964, $10.00.

If for no other reason, this book is noteworthy for its creator. Linus Pauling is unquestionably one of the most creative and imaginative of native-born scientists. Of his many contributions to scientific knowledge, those dealing with the structure of molecules are among the greatest and for this work he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1954. Roger Hayward, an architect and engineer, is widely acclaimed as a scientific illustrator. In addition to a number of books and laboratory manuals, his drawings illustrate and illuminate "The Amateur Scientist" department of *Scientific American* each month. The format of the book is simple. Each full-page color drawing is accompanied on the facing page by a brief description of some aspect of molecular or crystal structure. If one goes by the saying: "a good picture is worth a thousand words," then in this volume Linus Pauling has contributed about 15,000 and Roger Hayward exactly 57,000 words.

One of the greatest achievements of the human intellect in any era has been the development of our present-day theories of atomic and molecular structure. Though no person has seen an atom or a molecule in the literal sense, the massing of a great quantity of experimental data and its interpretation has produced a coherent and consistent theory of the structure of molecules. Some of the basic features of this theory are described here by Pauling as he relates his view of our universe on the molecular level. No previous knowledge of chemistry is necessary for an appreciation or understanding of this account. Young people, especially those with a budding interest in science, will find it stimulating, as will anyone of any age with a a bump of curiosity about the ultimate building blocks of our world.

Starting with the simplest molecules, such as hydrogen and water, our gifted collaborators describe and portray a series of molecules of increasing complexity, including a polyoma virus and a portion of the myoglobin molecule found in the muscle. In stepwise fashion the reader is introduced to several features of prime importance for understanding the composition, the shape, and the size of molecules. These include the inpenetrability of atoms (which accounts for their bulkiness), the valence of the elements (a measure of the bond-forming capability of the atoms), and the importance of symmetry in determining molecular and crystal structure.

Hayward's illustrations of the molecules are "ball-and-stick" models with the atoms represented by balls and the covalent bonds between atoms by sticks. This is admittedly a highly artificial picture but it permits the viewer to visualize the spatial relationships of the atoms within the molecules, which, after all, is the purpose of this book. A more accurate pictorial representation would be unintelligible to the inexperienced reader, so only a few examples of very simple molecules have been illustrated as they might appear if they actually could be seen.

One minor fault is Pauling's hypothesis of a "bent" bond by means of which he glibly (but neatly) correlates the bond length found in cyclopropane and also in double and triple bonds with the normal carbon-carbon single bond length. This is, at best, a great over-simplification which arises specifically from the representation of molecules by means of a ball-and-stick model. This hypothesis cannot withstand close examination. However, in view of the many inspired hypotheses that Pauling has made during his career which have shed new and bright light on the structure of molecules, he can surely be forgiven this time. For any hypothesis, when tested, leads to greater understanding whether or not it is correct.

In summary this is a book about molecular structure. The drama and romance of the development of our present-day theories have been omitted. But Pauling frequently correlates an unusual property of a compound with a special feature of the structure of its molecules; for example, ice floats because of the network of hydrogen bonds in the ice crystal. The reader frequently finds himself asking a question to which no answer is supplied. This is good. For this is but the briefest introduction and its purpose is to tantalize the reader, to excite him and encourage him to delve further into the theory of molecular structure. —E. Kirk Roberts

Mr. Roberts is Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Picasso, his Infinite Variety

Brassaï, *Picasso & Company*, translated from the French by Francis Price, with a preface by Henry Miller, an introduction by Roland Penrose and 57 photographs by the author, Doubleday, 1966, $6.95.

What, another set of memoirs about Picasso! ! Every year it seems one of them appears. The most notorious of the recent ones is that of Picasso's mistress and mother of two of his children, Françoise Gilot. Her book, *Life With Picasso*, which is enormously entertaining, gossipy, and perceptive, far more so than Brassaï's, offended the master. He denounced it and threatened to bring suit against Gilot's publishers. Picasso, on the other hand, has given Brassaï's book his blessing. "If you really want to know about me, read Brassaï's book." Brassaï, a painter turned photographer, has known Picasso for more than thirty years. During that time he recorded conversations with Picasso and those in Picasso's circle. He showed

his collection of notes to Picasso and Picasso suggested that they be published. Brassaï accepted the suggestion.

Picasso is 86, a living legend, the last of the giants (except for Stravinsky, now 85, who else is there?) and a prime moving force in the development of modern art. He and Braque created cubism, an art expression which contributed to the evolution of abstract painting. As early as 1907, in his *Demoiselles d'Avignon*, now in the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, Picasso established a new polarity for intensity of expressive form through distortion. His art has astonished, moved, and repelled. It has been denounced and lauded. No one has been indifferent to it. Not since the unveiling of Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling in 1512 has any one man's art had such a stunning effect on the art world as has Picasso's. He is phenomenally productive. Not only has he turned out many, many prints and drawings, ceramics, sculptures, and paintings, he has consistently developed new styles of an often highly divergent character. It was not unusual for him to produce a lovely, refined drawing in the manner of Ingres in the morning and a painting of a frighteningly distorted female nude in the afternoon. No other artist had ever been so wildly inconsistent. Questions about Picasso led to theories and thus to articles and books. Picasso was interviewed, and he has made many statements which reveal the extraordinary depth of his vision and his intelligence and which have so far stood the test of time. His every movement was scrutinized, recorded, and analyzed. We know more about the day-to-day life of this artist than of any other, living or dead. He is a genius in a cage, on view for all who care to look. In Brassaï's book, we learn such trivia as that Picasso usually shaves before going to bed. We are also given marvelous samples of Picasso's wit. For instance, Brassaï noted that there are always many coins discovered during excavations. Picasso agreed, "It's crazy, the number of Roman coins they find! It makes you think all the Romans must have had holes in their pockets. They sowed coins everywhere they went—even in the fields. Perhaps they planned on raising money." We also learn that even Picasso's closest friends are apprehensive about offending him by calling him "Pablo" or using the familiar "tu" or expressing themselves freely on any of his pictures except to praise them. Most important of the conversations are those in which Picasso recalls events in his past, in which he comments on his working methods or expresses his philosophy of art.

There is nothing difficult about Brassaï's book. It is not aimed at the scholar or expert, yet there is the assumption that the reader knows something about Picasso and his art as well as his milieu and his following. Brassaï limits himself almost entirely to the period of the mid-1940's. By then Picasso had made his most valuable contributions as an artist. Brassaï didn't know Picasso as long as Sabartés, Picasso's secretary, or Paul Eluard, nor certainly as well as they or Picasso's wife, Fernande, obviously, or Françoise Gilot or Gertrude Stein. And they have all written about Picasso, the man. Brassaï's contribution, though not as significant as these others, is valuable. It deserves attention from all those interested in contemporary art and culture.

—Robert F. Reiff

Mr. Reiff is Associate Professor of Fine Arts.

The Not-so-gay Nineties

Christopher Lasch, *The New Radicalism in America (1889–1963): The Intellectual as a Social Type*, Knopf, 1965, $6.95.

Larzer Ziff, *The American 1890s: Life and Times of a Lost Generation*, Viking, 1966, $6.95.

These social histories complement one another in that they document a change during the 1890s in the attitude toward America of those whom Mr. Lasch calls the "new radicals," and whom Mr. Ziff calls a "lost generation." Whatever we choose to call them, they went through a period of profound social shock. Their best writers, young as they were, did not survive beyond the first few years of the twentieth century, but their accomplishment, as Mr. Ziff sees it, was that of beginning, "to habituate America to the fact that internal divisiveness was more than geographical, that a civilization which pursued commerce and technology constructed for itself a morality drawn from commerce and technology, that sexual experience was a fundamental part of the common human condition, not a secret part of established social institutions.'

Although his subjects are not primarily or necessarily writers, Mr. Lasch is similarly concerned with showing how "the new radicals understood the end of social and political reform to be the improvement of the quality of American culture as a whole, rather than simply a way of equalizing the opportunities for economic self-advancement."

Mr. Lasch argues that modern radicalism is a phase of the social history of the intellectuals. He traces the process by which an intellectual class developed in modern America, a class acutely self-conscious about its role in American life because it rebelled against the conventions and values of middle-class culture. For each this inevitably meant a rejection of the conventional family: "the family was the agency which transmitted from generation to generation—and not only transmitted but embodied down to the last detail of domestic architecture—the enormous weight of respectable culture." Rejection and rebellion, with all their profound psychic manifestations, are central to an understanding of the new radicalism, more central than the view that radicals are moved by the spectacle of human injustice. Put another way, the radicals of the 1890s shared an intuition that the dominant middle-class culture of America was founded on repression, an intuition not explicitly confirmed until the insights of Nietzsche and Freud became part of the intellectual currency of the twentieth century.

Mr. Lasch's method is biographical: he shows how each of his exemplary figures confronted the shock of separation and its psychic manifestations. Central characters in a recurring pattern of agony are Jane Addams, Randolph Bourne, Mabel Dodge Luhan, Lincoln Colcord, Colonel House, Lincoln Steffens. There are, too, chapters on feminism, *The New Republic*, and, at the end, briefer views of Dwight MacDonald and Norman Mailer as writers who illustrate some of the difficulties of American radicalism in the forties, fifties, and sixties. His feminists are symbolic of the agony of the radical type. In them he sees the desire to break the patterns of a middle-class way of life defined

traditionally by a patriarchal structure. He sees feminists as assuming what they took to be the dominating characteristics of the male and engaging in masculine fantasies of omnipotence. Sometimes the fantasies were destructive rather than creative: among those driven by destructive fantasies are Colonel House and Norman Mailer. Finally, the reader is aware of a deep concern: what he is examining is "what it means to pursue the life of reason in a world in which the irrational has come to appear not the exception but the rule." Orestes-like, he too would rise out of the agony of the past.

Larzer Ziff, who, it is interesting to note, graduated from Middlebury in 1949 and now teaches English at the University of California, shows how the best writers of the 1890s expressed the divisions and contrasts of American life. His protagonists, whom he sees as breaking the stranglehold of the genteel tradition in literature, are Stephen Crane, Harold Frederic, John Jay Chapman, Frank Norris, Kate Chopin, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Theodore Dreiser. The last two survived to emerge after 1912 as major figures and to be acknowledged by the younger writers of the 1920s; the others by the beginning of the twentieth century were either dead, dying, or ignored. The book is full of fascinating details. It comments for example, on the "literary hospitality" of William Dean Howells toward the younger generation of writers and his apologies for the "literary absenteeism" of such writers as Henry James and Mark Twain, both of whom spent most of the 1890s abroad. Yet Howells, for whom the world changed with the Haymarket affair of 1886 in Chicago, could not follow along the paths the young were clearing. Ziff also writes about the puerile fantasies of a host of deservedly forgotten writers who glorified the simple "American" virtues (usually Midwestern and usually Anglo-Saxon) of rural democracy by evoking the specter of Eastern degeneracy with its locus in the city, that place of foreigners, anarchists, and perverts, where atheism, theft, and adultery flourished.

Both books, although Mr. Lasch's goes beyond it, treat of a period that more and more seems central to an understanding of twentieth-century America. Both examine and confirm what might be called the image of American immanence. The promise of this image is that America must not descend from the traditions of the past but must rise out of them. Perhaps this imagination of immanence was the force which stirred first the colonists then the pioneers, whatever the realities of their experience were. By 1890 the frontier was closed and the brave new world was in danger of becoming a brave old world. The men and women with whom these books are centrally concerned saw the danger that threatened their existence, and it evoked either their finest skills in politics, reform, or art, or it destroyed, or sometimes crippled them. —EDWARD A. MARTIN

Mr. Martin is Assistant Professor of English and Assistant Director of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference.

Revolution in England

PHYLLIS DEANE, *The First Industrial Revolution*, Cambridge University Press, 1965, paper, $2.95.

As long as man has been living on this earth, it has been his normal lot to be hungry. Periodically he starved. Every so often malnutrition has killed *homo sapiens* in droves. During the last two hundred years or so a rather small fraction of mankind learned the trick of feeding ever larger numbers of people a constantly improving diet. It was so successful that obesity has become for this particular segment of mankind a more weighty problem than malnutrition. Even ordinary supermarkets in the United States now sell (expensive) foodstuffs which are guaranteed to contain little or, preferably, no nourishment. It is, with a good deal of justification, customary to call the change which accounts for this extraordinary state of affairs a revolution, the industrial revolution, and Miss Deane's book is an admirably intelligent and intelligible study of that revolution.

Miss Deane's account of the changes which began in England about two hundred years ago opens with four chapters on the demographic, agricultural, commercial, and transport "revolutions" which largely preceded the industrial revolution itself. She goes on to investigate the great cotton and iron industries; she examines the roles of labor, capital, the banks and the government. Modestly, almost diffidently, she demolishes the clichés and axioms which until a few years ago were considered inviolate by the simple expedient of showing that the facts do not support them. For example, it has long been held as an article of general faith that changes in methods of agriculture drove from the farms to the cities the large labor force which was then ruthlessly exploited by the heartless captains of the cotton and iron industries. The pattern is familiar in the literature of the period (Wordsworth's "Michael" comes readily to mind) and has persisted even into our own century (think for example of Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*). But the facts, as Miss Deane patiently shows, are something different. No large labor force was released from the farms. On the contrary, the revolution in agriculture certainly required no fewer hands to work the farms to produce the foodstuffs which supported the growing populations of the cities that supplied the labor force for the booming factories.

Miss Deane's account of the historical events is informed and illuminated throughout by the questions which she deliberately raises, questions as to what, really, was at issue in these transformations, questions of economic theory, if you will. How important in all this was government policy? Is popular democratic government an aid or an impediment in the process of rapid industrialization? Can a political leadership make peasants and farmers "pay for" new industries? Where do money and resources come from? How satanic, exactly, were those "dark satanic mills?" Was it really worse to be a proletarian wage-slave in teeming Manchester than a "man with a hoe" in a quaint and crowded cottage in the wold? Are the factories and smokestacks of industry the only way to wealth and a higher standard of living? How important is foreign trade? Can a country be expected to "go it alone?" And, finally, in what ways is the process and model of western industrialization valuable today for the struggling, underdeveloped nations of the world?

The style of *The First Industrial Revolution* is not racy or journalistic in the Vance Packard manner; rather, it is lucid and simple, forcible and decisive, but not dogmatic.

And everywhere it gives evidence of vast learning and meticulous research. While it may not be a book for summer-hammock reading, it is a book which illuminates a number of acute and bothersome questions which are intriguing for the scholar or specialist and ought to be of genuine concern for the interested layman.

—Klaus H. Wolff

Mr. Wolff is Associate Professor of Economics.

Light on China

T. R. Tregear, *A Geography of China*, Aldine, 1965, $7.95.

Current and reliable information concerning China's changing space economy, its social, urban, and industrial development, and its manifold regional problems has been difficult to obtain since 1949. The importance of such information at a time of internal political uncertainty, "cultural revolution," and American military involvement in an Asian land war can hardly be underestimated. This new study by a respected British scholar, with wide experience in China between 1923 and 1951, is therefore especially welcome at this time. Tregear's broad acquaintance with Chinese culture, his knowledge of the language, his opportunity for extensive travel on the Chinese mainland as late as 1956, and his recent position as Lecturer in Geography at the University of Hong Kong give his book impressive authority. Owen Lattimore once observed that "mature historical understanding requires full recognition of the factors of physical geography, climatic stimulus (where it can be proved) and the character of the environment as a whole; but it also demands an appreciation of the dynamics of social groups." This book succeeds admirably in providing information on all of these elements.

The reader is introduced first to the physical setting of China in order that its cultural patterns may eventually be interpreted within an understanding of regional characteristics: land structure, climate, soils, and natural vegetation are effectively examined and illuminated with the aid of twenty-two maps and numerous statistical diagrams. Next the relation of human and environmental elements is presented in an excellent fifty-six page account of China's historical geography. This is perhaps the strongest portion of the book and is one of the best short geographical treatments of China's origins, expansion, and development now available. The Great Wall and its functions, communication systems, ancient and medieval routes of trade, political capitals, water conservancy, the importance of Confucianism, and the impact of the West on China are given particular attention. Seventeen small-sized maps and several charts and sketches are employed to clarify the historical interrelationships.

Approximately a third of the book is used to analyze the economic and social geography of China before and after 1949, the year which saw the establishment of the Communist regime. The population problems, agricultural and industrial changes, the "Great Leap Forward," the Peoples' Communes, and the reassessment of the soil, forest, and mineral resources of the country emerge as primary concerns in this section. Twenty-one maps and numerous statistical tables provide the reader with general distribution patterns. John L. Buck's *Land Utilization in China* (1937) and T. H. Shen's *Agricultural Resources of China* (1951) provide the author with many of his agricultural statistics for the pre-Communist period. Both sources are excellent. Owing to difficulty in data collection and some confusion between Communist claims and actual achievement, resource citations of the post-1949 period are occasionally suspect. Twelve major regional appraisals form the final third of the work and provide valuable, though brief, accounts of their respective historical and current geographical evolution. Approximately forty maps and diagrams visualize the significant patterns.

One must inevitably draw comparisons between Tregear's book and George B. Cressey's *Land of the 500 Million—A Geography of China* (1955). The former is more recent and more succinct. Tregear's maps are also designed on leaner lines. In other words, they are smaller scale and thus more generalized and less effective than Cressey's. Tregear's bibliography is, however, more current, but Cressey s is more inclusive and each reference is annotated.

Despite occasional errors of translation of Chinese place names into English, some debatable statistics, and the smallness of the selected map scales, this reviewer regards Tregear's *A Geography of China* as an effective and valuable statement on China's geographic posture today. It is crammed with a wealth of information, which is analyzed both systematically, and regionally. It is a book of real merit.

—J. Rowland Illick

Professor Illick is Chairman of the Department of Geography and Geology.

Fiction: French . . . British . . . and American

Simone de Beauvoir, *Les Belles Images*, Gallimard, Paris 1966, $3.00.

"*Bien pauvres sont ceux qui ont besoin de mythes.*"

Camus: *Noces*

Simone de Beauvoir's last novel, *Les Mandarins*, was published in 1954 and most of it was based upon autobiographical elements. During the past twelve years the author has devoted most of her time to her autobiography, the last volume of which appeared in 1963. With *Les Belles Images* (which was published in Paris only last December and has not yet been translated) she returns to the novel, and the first reaction of the public was one of surprise at discovering that this time she employs completely different material. For it she has deliberately chosen a setting and characters utterly opposed to those of her previous works. She has explained her choice, saying that, first of all, she had wanted to speak of something other than herself. Her second reason was that as a writer she was fascinated by the idea of being confronted with the problem of creating an entirely new world.

But Simone de Beauvoir cannot be satisfied with mere

fiction: as an *auteur engagé* she considers that her book must serve a purpose, that of opening her readers' eyes. In an interview she has commented: "I would say it is a book of truth. I have been urged to write it by the irritation I feel in front of this world of make-believe which surrounds us. Newspapers, television, advertising, all have created slogans and myths that hide reality from our eyes." The world she describes in *Les Belles Images* is therefore the world we all live in: the world of executives, of technocrats who believe that progress is the solution to man's problems, the world where the image is dominant, where each of us is not himself but the calculated illusion he wants others to see.

The book starts with the description of a lovely tableau, the very one you see on the cover of a beautiful magazine such as *Plaisir de France* or *American Home:* a country cottage, "bought for a mere song" (but which costs thousands of dollars to remodel) with a decor appropriate for quiet week-ends "away from it all." In its garden, we meet Laurence. She is young, in her early thirties. A few years earlier she had suffered a nervous breakdown, and her doctor advised her to find purpose in an occupation. She started to work in an advertising company and seems by now to have recovered completely. Her job consists in finding slogans, and she has achieved genuine professional success. She is happily married to a nice architect and has two daughters. Her parents are separated, but she sees both quite often, although she feels closer to her father. She even has a lover, one of her colleagues, who is infatuated with and by her. Her only worry is her daughter Catherine, who tends to be a little sensitive.

And yet in the midst of her happiness Laurence feels there is something wrong, and she starts to think. To her dismay she realizes she does not exist, has never existed. She has always been what others have expected her to be: a nice little child, a lovely young girl, and now a charming woman. From the moment she sees herself as she is, she begins to judge the others. She realizes her mother is concerned only with social success, her husband, a selfish man, with himself only; even her father, who first appears as an idealist, is now perceived to be an old man evading reality under a pretense of humanism. And Laurence knows also that for her it is too late because she can make a choice only between bourgeois values. But she resolves that at least she can help Catherine escape *into* reality and freedom. When she revolts, it is not for herself but with the hope that "the children will have their chance."

Simone de Beauvoir does not offer a solution: "what chance? She (Laurence) does not even know." But she wants to show us that we are condemned to hopeless error by all the false values we pursue. We suffer because of our petty problems but we are blind to the sufferings of mankind. The book is not a satire but a cry for love and understanding. In itself this is nothing new for Simone de Beauvoir. But what is interesting is that this time she tries to reach us through a picture of deep maternal love. Should we conclude that she achieved creating a work of pure imagination or that the "prêtresse de l'existentialisme" is a woman after all? —JACQUELINE R. VADON

Mme. Vadon is an Associate in French.

REBECCA WEST, *The Birds Fall Down*, Viking, 1966, $5.95.

Rebecca West, Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire, in this novel has produced an amusing *tour de force*. An international spy thriller, it is based upon an actual event that took place ten years later than the date of the novel itself, 1900. In 1910 one Azeff, a dual espionage agent, was revealed as being chief spy for the Tsarist Secret Police while serving at the same time as head of the battle organization of the Social Revolutionary Party. His double identity was discovered in a conversation on a slow train crawling through northern France and as a result of it the latter terrorist group was overthrown by Lenin.

In Dame Rebecca's novel of the turn of the century the double agent is Kamensky, a modest companion, who caters to the comfort of Count Nikolai Diakonov, the Tsar's wealthy but disgraced Minister of Justice, exiled to Paris. The narrative, perhaps unconsciously, but I think not, emulates the slow, sonorous and detailed style of the writings of Tolstoy, Gogol and Goncharov, so that one feels that the novel is translated from the Russian, dealing with Russians. The device works beautifully in sustaining an atmosphere of Slavic intrigue.

Paris has always been a haven for the exiled and her thoroughly civilized hospitality often brought her misfortune. Dame Rebecca describes a city that must have been charming in *la belle epoque*, as captured in the drawings of Constantin Guys. But the Russian abroad, whether exiled or in temporary residence, was never carefree or gay. He moodily longed to be in St. Petersburg where, in the winter, wrapped in sables, he sleighed in a troika on the frozen Neva. In exile he mourned with other exiles the loss of the sight of Mother Russia. Count Nikolai was very rich, but knowing no other condition, it was of little solace to him.

The story revolves about the experiences of Laura Rowan, granddaughter of the Count, whose Anglo-Irish father is a British M.P. and alienated from his wife because of the love of an English woman. She, with her mother, is visiting her grandparents, the Count and Countess in Paris, where the nobleman suffers exile as the result of allowing the assassination of two Grand Dukes. The Countess has reached that milepost when her teeth must be extracted and it seems wise for Count Nikolai and Laura to visit an aunt at Mûres-sur-Mer, accompanied by the faithful Kamensky. On the way to the Gare du Nord to board the train the latter pretends to have had his hand hurt by the footman's closing of the carriage door and remains in Paris. In their compartment Laura and the Count are interrupted by Chubinov, the son of a minor noble and lawyer, friend of Count Nikolai. A long dialogue ensues and Chubinov reveals himself as an agent searching for the double spy, Gorin. Gorin is, by a most remarkable coincidence, the member of the Diakanov household known as Kamensky and a threat to all. Other characters, in reminiscence or in the future, will equally reveal themselves to be different from their earlier or later identifications. Chubinov determines to murder Gorin, or Kamensky.

The revelation of Kamensky's true identity in his plan to kill both Laura and the Count is such a shock that the former Minister of Justice becomes the victim of a heart attack and all three leave the train. In his illness the Count thinks of Mother Russia, the Tsar who, in his despotism,

reduces his subjects to a simple state that relieves them of the possibility of error and makes them thereby children of God, the landscape of the steppes, hunting migratory birds during the mating season, of the last rites of the Greek Orthodox Church.

During the evening following the Count dies and Laura awaits the coming of her father from London, whom she has wired at the House of Commons. But Kamensky arrives before the Member of Parliament does and gives Laura an intimation of a physical desire for her. Kamensky leaves after agreeing with Laura to come to the Diakonov apartment in Paris at four in the afternoon the next day. Chubinov is warned of the appointment and with great skill and the aid of a silencer shoots Kamensky, or Gorin as you will, who falls on his back to the pavement of the Boulevard near the house where the Count lies, aided by chants on his voyage to another life. With small polished shoes pointing toward the crystal sky of Ile-de-France in the last moment he covers his own face with a bouquet of white roses and in the bourgeois formality of his dress we have an image that brings to mind the paintings of Rene Magritte. Chubinov joins Laura and the matter of the disposal of the revolver is a remarkably classical case of serendipity that is left to the reader. The circumstances that made the murder possible are thoroughly understood and the novel ends suggesting the point of view that a clear conscience is a rare luxury. The pace is slow, the yearning for Mother Russia constant, the determination to serve the Tsar at all costs is dominant in the life of the Count. Laura is a child of two races and of divided loyalties. The novel actually suggests the differences of thought and action in the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe. So in a sense, in the *fin de siecle*, it forecasts our diplomatic shortcomings and disappointments today.

A good novel is not mere reporting. It is a work of art that springs from reality. The writing in this novel, in its tempo, is a variation on the mood and method of Russian fiction reflecting the Slavic nature. It is not, then, the solid oak of an original piece of furniture but of papier-mâché which is infinitely more amusing. Dame Rebecca was born in County Kerry, Ireland. It is, perhaps, a matter of personal jingoism, but if we recall the fact that Dean Swift, Sheridan, Goldsmith, the Brontes, Fitzgerald, Wilde, Shaw, Synge, Moore, Yeats, Lady Gregory, A. E. Russell, Gogarty, O'Casey, Stephens, Joyce, O'Faolin and O'Connor were also born in the Isle, it would seem as if a great amount of writing in English was, and is, actually created by the Irish. —ARTHUR K. D. HEALY

Professor Healy is Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts, a noted painter, inveterate reader, and (see below) occasional illustrator.

HORACE P. BECK, *Gluskap the Liar and Other Indian Tales*, with eleven drawings by Arthur K. D. Healy, Bond Wheelwright, 1966, $5.95.

The dust jacket on "Gluskap the Liar and Other Indian Tales" indicates that the contents are a collection of folk tales and lore. At first blush, the simplicity of this statement is misleading, for this presentation of the adventures of a culture hero, Gluskap, offers the perceptive reader a wonderful insight into the beliefs, the customs, and, more importantly, the values of the people who once inhabited much of the state of Maine. For these are tales of the Penobcot Indians who still transmit orally these and similar stories to succeeding generations for both their entertainment and instruction. Consider for example the tale of the hunters who come upon an abandoned cabin and count themselves lucky to find shelter in the face of an impending storm and thereby become victims of the ghost who still inhabits the cabin. Such a story is meaningful to the individual Penobscot who is involved with behavior patterns that are proscribed as well as prescribed for him.

Many of these stories feature animals. The story of the White Deer—one of the most intriguing, the story of the Giant Beaver, or the Bear so often seen as the cynosure of a series of tales, all depict a way of life that is a reflection of the hunting culture these people practiced for centuries. It was both deeply ingrained and practically relevant. The animal and the milieu of an animal are the heart of the existence for the Indian. It is little wonder then that indigenous animals should play in this collection of tales humorous roles, that some should be heroes, others tricksters, others antagonists, for to teach new members of their society how to think, act, and believe; to teach succeeding generations their culture is among the Penobscot to teach of animals who behave in humanly comprehensible ways. As a collection of folk tales, then, Mr. Beck's book offers a marvelous understanding of how a people lived, what they did and what they thought. It is a contribution toward the understanding of other cultures, a step toward the reduction of an ethnocentrism so peculiarly prevalent in American people.

Mr. Beck, Associate Professor of American Literature at Middlebury, writes unhurriedly yet surely, with the precision of the scholar. A collection such as this runs the risk of staccato monotony, one tale stumbling over the other, but there is variety here. We move smoothly from story to tale, to adventure to superstition, from custom to belief. And interspersed among the tales is the author's commentary, the fruit of long sessions of listening to a broad variety of presentations, from Kittery to Machias and from Bar Harbor to Aroostook.

For the scholar the book provides an appendix on prevailing motifs and the genesis of the stories, which reveals Mr. Beck's rich understanding of the people and the area about which he writes. The wash drawings of Middlebury artist Arthur K. D. Healy illuminate masterfully the highlights of some of the stories. —NORMAN W. OFSLAGER

Mr. Ofslager is Associate Professor of Sociology-Anthropology and Chairman of the Department.

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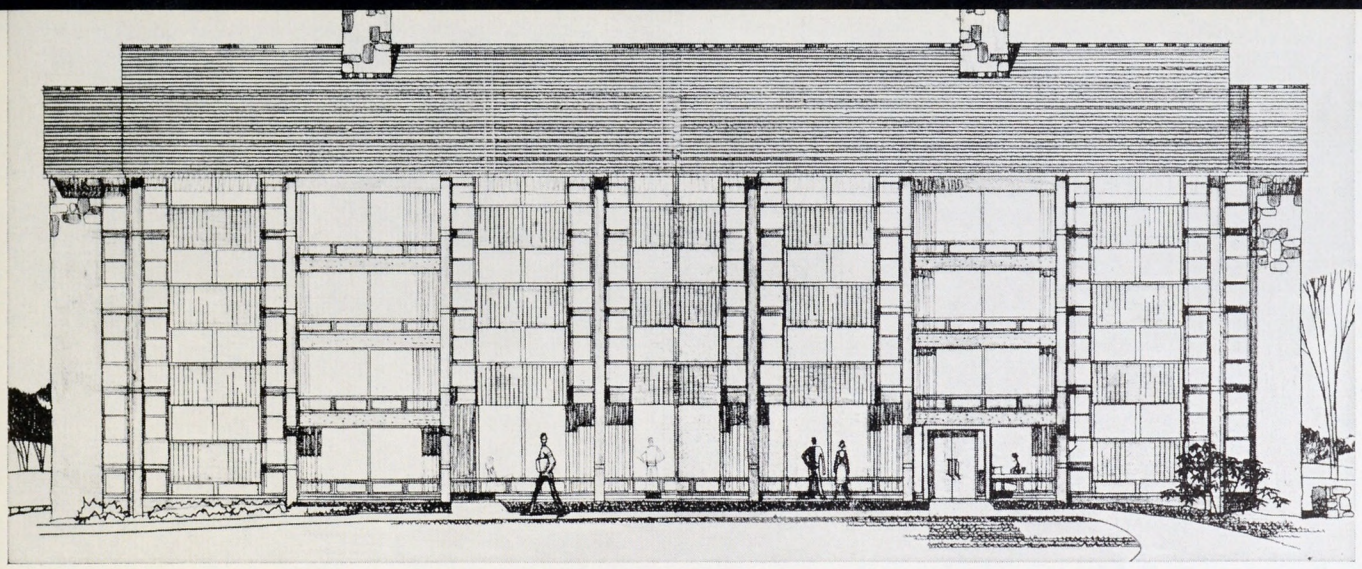


Architect's drawing of a wing of the new dormitory complex

College to Build Dormitory Complex

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE took its first step this spring to provide for increased student enrollments with the announcement that construction of a new $1.8 million dormitory complex would begin late this summer. President James I. Armstrong said that this first phase of residence dormitory expansion is in line with plans of the College to expand enrollment from the present 1,400 students to 1,800 by 1975.

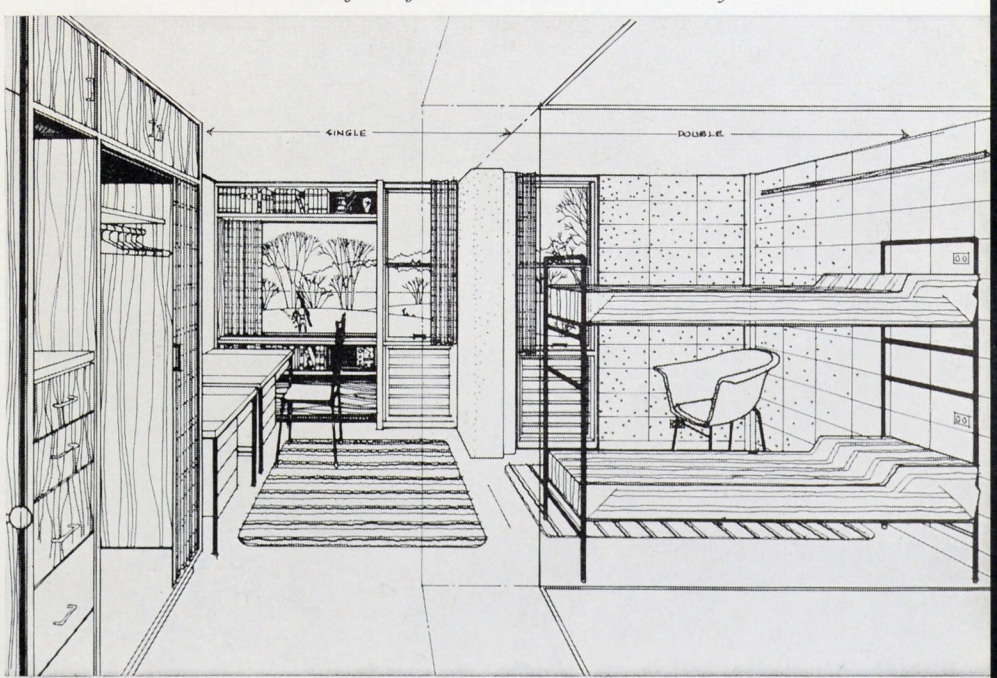
This is the third major building announced at the College within the last year. The latest project boosts new construction, either started or announced, to $6.3 million, a record in Middlebury's 167 year history.

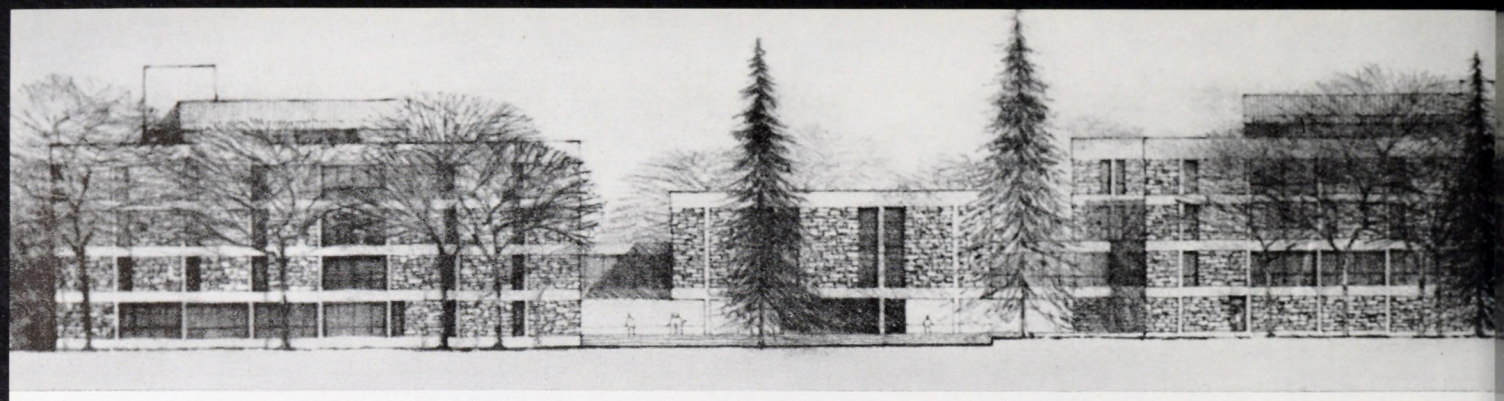
The new dormitory complex, which will be located on a height of land to the west and north of Pearsons Hall, is a break with the tradition of separate men's and women's campuses at Middlebury. Designed to house about 245 students, the complex will contain one wing for men and a smaller wing for women with a central common lounge and study area dividing the two units. Each wing will include living rooms on each floor at half levels (entered from individual floors by half flights of stairs) and common rooms for recreational and social purposes in the basement. The majority of the rooms for students will be singles.

In an average suite there will be seven single rooms, two two-room suite doubles, and a double room. A living room unit will be situated at a half level in connection with each suite. There will be two bathroom units for each suite. The doors to every two adjacent rooms will be set back in an alcove, to ensure a greater degree of privacy. Lights will be placed in the alcoves and corridors to provide the effect of "pools of light." Plans call for the use of warm colors and dark woods in the rooms for a more relaxed atmosphere.

Ground breaking for the residence hall is planned for late this summer with occupancy expected by the fall of 1968. Architects for the building are Shepley, Bullfinch, Richardson and Abbott of Boston, designers of the Music-Fine Arts Center now under construction (*see page 20*). The cost of this new construction will be financed by a self amortizing long term loan.

A view of one of the double rooms in new dormitory





Architect's sketch of the Science Center. Phase I (left building) is now under construction. View from Old Chapel

$4.5 Million in Construction Gets Underway

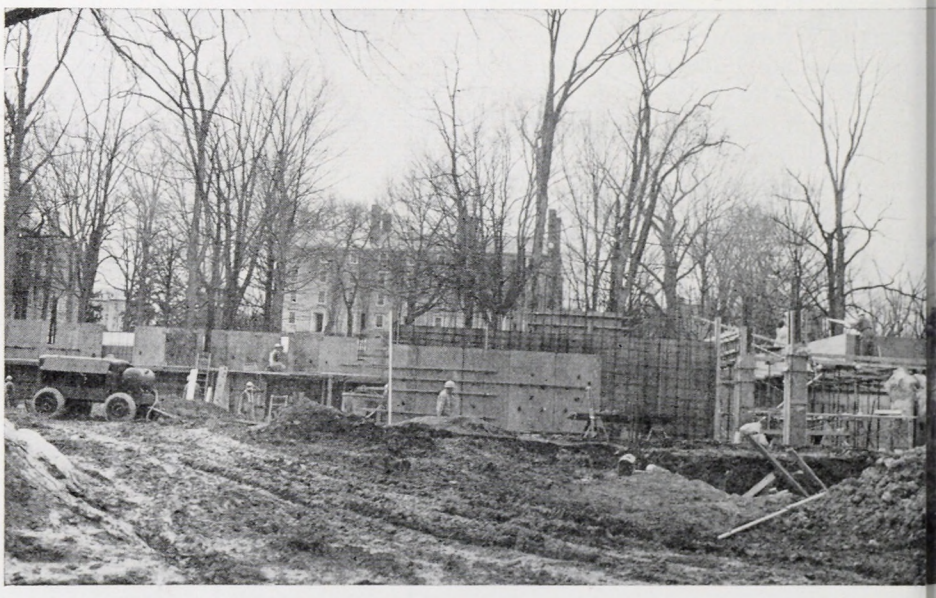
AFTER ALMOST simultaneous ground breakings in the fall, work is moving rapidly ahead on a Music and Fine Arts Center, and the first phase of a Science Center.

The start of these buildings also marks an important step in the College's goal to provide for increased enrollment and offer expanded modern teaching facilities in the arts and sciences.

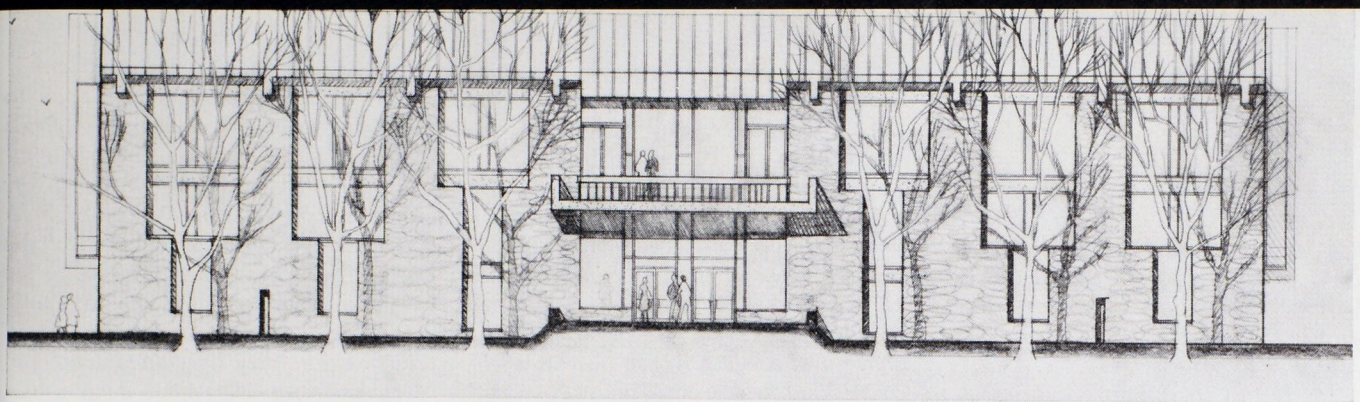
Middlebury's construction program got under way with the successful completion of the College's $6.6 million Challenge Fund Program, launched in 1965 with the announcement of a $1.7 million Ford Foundation Challenge Grant. The latter effort, which was brought to a successful close in September 1966 with the receipts of gifts and pledges totaling more than $8.3 million, has already made possible the Sunderland Language Center and the Dana Auditorium. Ahead lay plans for a new dormitory complex (*see page 19*), separate dining facilities and the final two phases of the Science Center.

The Music and Fine Arts Center, and initial phase of the Science Center are scheduled for completion in the spring of 1968. Together their cost will be $4.5 million—$2.9 million for science and $1.6 million for music and art.

The Science Center is located on the lower campus projecting over the former Storrs Avenue, which was moved to allow for construction of this facility on the lower campus adjacent to Warner Science Hall. This building will be later renovated to provide expanded



Painter Hall and a corner of Warner Science Hall (right) are shown in background of Science Center construction. The Architects Collaborative, Inc., is the architect for the Science Center and R. S. Noononan, contractor.

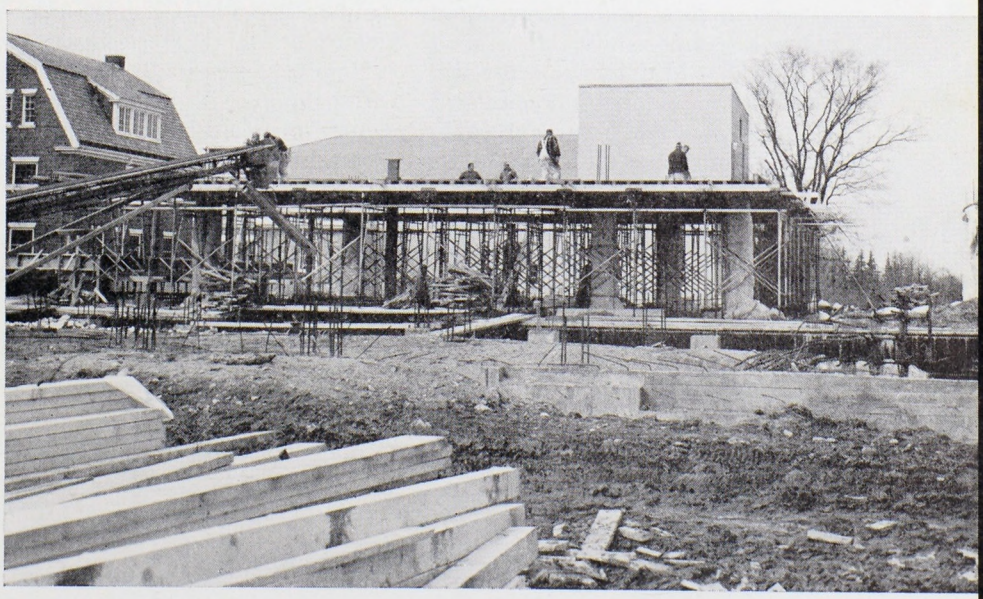


Music and Fine Arts Center was designed by the architects to be in harmony with the campus and older buildings.

facilities and effect new space for the geology and geography departments. The Science Center will be built in three phases. It will provide a large science lecture auditorium to complement seminar rooms, classrooms, teaching laboratories and research laboratories for the department of chemistry and physics. Plans call for completing, as rapidly as possible, the second and third phases which will house the biology and mathematics departments, a science library and computer.

The Music and Fine Arts Center is located on Chateau Road, immediately southeast of Wright Memorial Theatre. With a shorter construction schedule and less extensive site preparations, this structure should be ready for occupany in spring, 1968. The major components of this building will be a large central court gallery and two smaller galleries, reference library, classrooms, studios for resident artists, music practice rooms and faculty offices. A feature of the building will be a music rehearsal room, large enough to accommodate a symphony orchestra.

While the function of the two new centers and many of their design requirements are quite different, they do have important features in common. Though modern, both buildings will be in harmony with the campus and older buildings about them. In design they will provide space and facilities enabling Middlebury students to engage in creative and independent work in their chosen fields.



This is a view of the construction of the Music and Fine Arts Center from the rear of the Sunderland Language Center looking north toward Wright Memorial Theatre. Contractor for this building is Carroll, Verge & Whipple, Inc.

SPORTS

MAX PETERSEN

WHAT appeared, at the end of the first semester, to be one of Middlebury's gloomiest and most disappointing winter sports seasons in years, brightened considerably as Panther teams began to roll up victories in a strong season finish.

The Panther ski team, in its only first semester Carnival meet, had an "off day" and for the first time in years dropped out of the first three spots to fifth at the St. Lawrence classic. The basketball team had failed to win a game in 14 starts and the Panther skaters could only show a 3–9 mark.

Following mid-year examinations, two of the three varsity teams began to reverse first half setbacks.

The ski team, with more experience and improved individual efforts, opened the second semester with solid second place finishes at Dartmouth and in the EISA Championships at Williams against one of the strongest Dartmouth teams in years. Panther skiers were again second in the Middlebury Carnival and went on to the NCAA National Championships, Mt. Sugarloaf, Maine, where they held their own against Scandinavian packed Western teams with a sixth place finish behind Denver, Wyoming, Dartmouth, Colorado and Western State.

Coach Bobo Sheehan's young squad of juniors and seniors, who turned in good performances in the Eastern and National Championships, are a good indication that Middlebury will again be in the running for top honors next year. Bill McCollum '68, was the only Eastern alpine skier to finish among the top ten in the NCAA slalom competition, placing sixth. Terry Morse, '68, led the nordic squad, finishing fifth in the nine-mile cross-country race.

Mike Raymauley, a fine alpine competitor, was the top performer on a good freshman team, which should give the Panther skiers a boost next year.

Coach Wendy Forbes' hockey team caught fire after the semester break with more experience and the addition of Stu Dunn, '68, a strong Canadian skater who was studying abroad the first semester, and went on to win eight of its last 10 games, including a string of six straight.

The Middlebury skaters posted a winning 11–10 record in regular season play. Their 9–3 record in the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference small college division gave them third place and a berth in the playoffs.

Middlebury went against second place Colby in the opening round of the tournament at Waterville, Maine. Although the Panthers had already dropped a decision to the Mules in regular season play, they made a determined try for an upset, finally losing out 4–3 in a double overtime game.

One of the key reasons for success this year was the outstanding play of senior goal tender Peter Brown, '67, who is considered the greatest in the history of the sport at Middlebury.

Blaine Doherty, '68, a classy Canadian skater who was named captain of next year's squad, set the Panther scoring pace with 24 goals and 21 assists for 45 points. Dave Symonds, another junior, was second with 31, and Dunn, who only played in 10 games, was third with 23.

The freshman hockey team, which later became a junior varsity unit because of a lack of players and eventually had to terminate the remainder of its schedule for the same reason, lost the four games it did play.

Basketball had a long, losing season despite some fine play by the small Panther squad. Coming close to victory in several games, Coach Gerry Alaimo's charges finally broke into the win column with a decisive 81–69 victory over Brandeis. Despite near upsets in two of the final games, it proved to be the only win in 23 starts.

Although short on victories, Middlebury made a creditable showing by keeping the score close in a schedule which includes many of the top teams in New England. Among these were American International, Northeastern and St. Michael's, all finalists in the regional small college playoffs, won by the Purple Knights of Winooski, Vt.

Lack of a "tall man" and good bench strength cost the Panther hoopsters more than one game in which they held halftime leads. Two of the closest upsets they were unable to pull off were against state rivals Norwich and Vermont.

Middlebury held the advantage over Norwich up to the final minute of the Carnival weekend game before the Cadets took advantage of superior height and reserves to win 75–72. It was even closer against Vermont, a team Middlebury has not defeated in several seasons. The Cats overcame a three point Panther lead with 38 seconds remaining, to take it 79–78.

What Middlebury lacked in size it made up for in heart. Outstanding individual performances were turned in by Capt. Peter Roby, the leading rebounder, Dave Nicholson, on defense and playmaking, and by Dave Vanier and Rick Minton on offense.

Vanier was the team's leading scorer with 353 points. The 5–9 junior guard averaged 16.1 points per game.

Prospects for next year look brighter than they have in some time, with the return of six lettermen and one of the finest group of sophomores seen in years. The talented frosh turned in a 4–8 season and created quite a stir among opposing varsity coaches who will have to face them three more years.

Spring Sports Forecast

BASEBALL: Panther diamond coach, Wendell Forbes, calls the outlook for the 1967 season, good, if his pitching holds up.

With the graduation of the leading Middlebury hurler, Tom Clark, Coach Forbes is depending on sophomore pitcher Jim Soja to fill the gap. If the East Hampton, Mass. youth, who was outstanding on the freshman team, lives up to expectations Middlebury could be hard to beat.

The Panthers have some fair hitting, a good outfield and infield and depth behind the plate among the 10 veteran players on the squad. These players with the exception of Clark and first baseman Wayne Halliwell, who graduated, are the same group who posted a winning 7–6 record last year.

Steve Syriala, a junior, is the leading veteran hurler on a five-man Middlebury pitching staff.

TRACK: The 1967 track team could prove to be the best balanced

Goaltender Brown — Middlebury's Finest

A SOFT spoken senior from St. Paul, Minn., who swings a big stick, has been called one of the greatest goalies ever to play at Middlebury College and one of the main reasons the Middlebury hockey team made the ECAC College Division play-offs this year.

Peter Brown, the Panther's six foot, 190 lb. goal tender, has been considered one of the best in the business in the East for the past three years. In his sophomore year he was the top ECAC Division II goalie, last year he was third and this year he finished second allowing just 3.33 goals per game and making 579 saves.

Middlebury's big captain was consistently effective in stopping shots all season and was the deciding factor which gave the Panthers one of four ECAC play-off berths. His outstanding performances in the cage night after night, against some of the finest opposition in the East, gave his team the time it needed to get its offense going.

Brown was particularly tough in the last half of the season when the Panthers won eight of the last nine games to finish with a 11–10 over-all record and 9–3 Division II mark. He allowed just 21 goals in the last nine games for a fine 2.33 average, well below his season average of 3.33 goals per game.

Middlebury's goalie got his start in the nets at St. Paul (Minn.) Academy where he served as starting goalie. He wasn't outstanding, but was good enough to earn two letters and a spot on the All-Conference team his senior year. He also lettered in baseball and football.

A biology major at Middlebury, Brown began his college hockey career as goal tender on the freshman team.

Pete Brown

Varsity Coach Wendy Forbes, who was coaching the freshmen team at that time, noted that Brown showed a lot of natural ability his first year in college competition. Three years later he still has natural ability, but has added to it tips from the Middlebury coaching staff and the experience of more than 60 games.

Panther Coach Forbes attributed Brown's success to speed and a "good glove hand." The coach said his goalie is "very fast for a big man," and can use his glove to scoop the puck or pick line drives out of the air with the grace of a first baseman.

Brown is good on long shots because be comes out of the nets to cut down the angle of a shot and stop it well in front of his cage. Opposing teams find Brown tough to dislodge from the nets because of his size and sure footed stance.

He plays best under pressure when the opposition showers him with shots. When the team needs the big save he can usually come through with it.

The Colby game in ECAC playoffs was not only his last game but one of his finest. Brown held off a strong Colby attack with 52 saves to keep his team in contention until the two minute mark of a double overtime, when the Mules scored.

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squad Middlebury has had in years, Coach Erkki Mackey predicted. He said it looks now as though the Panther tracksters will be well covered in every event with depth in several areas.

Key losses to the squad were consistent scorers Glenn Govertson, 440 and 880-yard runs, Charlie Ladd, high jump, and Don Snyder, javelin throw. Several promising sophomores will be called on to fill the vacancies left by those three.

The Panthers still have some top performers in Art Coolidge, Vermont collegiate two-mile champ; Glen Curtis, Vermont collegiate half mile titalist; John (*Please turn to page 26*)

Winter Scoreboard

VARSITY HOCKEY

Midd.		Opp.
4	CMR	5
1	New Hampshire	3
1	Army	5
9	Norwich	2
2	Colgate	5
3	Bowdoin	6
2	Williams	1
2	Dartmouth	3
4	R.P.I.	7
9	Vermont	2
3	Norwich	6
1	St. Lawrence	7
3	Dartmouth	2
9	Hamilton	4
3	Northeastern	1
4	Williams	3
19	Amherst	1
3	AIC	2
3	Colby	4
10	Vermont	2
8	Hamilton	2

Won 11, Lost 10.

3	Colby-playoff	4

VARSITY BASKETBALL

72	Trinity	82
80	Trinity	85
78	St. Lawrence	90
82	Clarkson	95
82	St. Michael's	110
70	Northeastern	106
63	AIC-Tournament	85
65	Wesleyan	83
51	Williams	73
81	St. Michael's	99
60	Springfield	87
53	Tufts	66
57	Norwich	90
89	Hamilton	90
69	Union	84
81	Brandeis	69
19	MIT	33
75	Vermont	91
79	Amherst	92
72	Norwich	75
78	Vermont	79
76	RPI	89
65	Vermont	86

Won 1, Lost 22.

VARSITY SKI

St. Lawrence Carnival	4th Place
Dartmouth Carnival	2nd Place
Williams Carnival	2nd Place
Middlebury Carnival	2nd Place
NCAA	6th Place

SOCCER IN POLAND

By JOSEPH J. MORRONE, JR.

Varsity Soccer and Lacrosse Coach

Joe Morrone—Middlebury College's successful varsity soccer and lacrosse coach—was sent to Poland this past summer by the U. S. State Department to participate in a nine week Educational and Cultural Exchange Program. Joe, the only U. S. coach selected by the government for a soccer assignment, found his experience in Poland of considerable value and brought back with him information that will be of assistance to soccer coaches throughout the country. He has commitments to write articles on Polish soccer training methods and to aid in the preparation of a film on goal keeper play for the National Soccer Coaches Association, as a result of his observations in Poland. During his nine years at Middlebury, Coach Morrone's varsity soccer teams have a record of 53 wins, 14 losses and 9 ties. Middlebury players have received 12 soccer and 5 lacrosse All-America honors. Joe was recently selected by the U.S.I.L.A. to be Head Coach of the North Team in the 26th annual North-South All Star Lacrosse Game which will be played at the University of Massachusetts on this coming June 10th.

THE United States Educational and Cultural Exchange Program concerns itself with the exchange of ideas in the educational and cultural areas, and cooperates with those countries who wish to benefit by this mutual aid. In the field of athletics, many individuals and teams are sent abroad by the State Department to either teach, or to observe methods in specific disciplines. Poland is the only "Iron Curtain" country willing to participate in such an exchange. For the past two summers, four American coaches have visited Poland during the summer months to either teach or to observe. This past summer, the writer was asked to participate in this program and observe Polish soccer training methods. Of the other three American coaches involved in the program—one was to observe Polish volleyball techniques, while the other two were to teach U. S. swimming and basketball methods.

The first two weeks were spent observing Poland's National Team as they prepared for an international match with England, the eventual World Cup victors. The Polish National Team is composed of the best soccer players in Poland. They are the "all stars" selected from the 300,000 registered soccer players in the country. These players are brought together from all over Poland to train as a team whenever an international match is to be played, the length of training depending on the caliber of opposition. This training camp was held in Wisla, which is situated in the heart of a mountain range, similar in size and beauty to the Green Mountains of Vermont, that provides Poland with its national border in the south. Here was gained a true appreciation of soccer played at its best. The writer took notes, shot movies and even participated in Poland's version of the Middlebury soccer team's "power lap," a three mile jaunt over a mountainous course. The scenery was beautiful but wow, the legs!

The National Team played three practice games against teams from surrounding towns prior to their big match with the English National Team at Chorzow. The contest was held in a beautiful stadium before some 100,000 soccer fans. The game itself was well played with England eking out a 1–0 victory, a tribute to the fine play of the Polish team on that day. Contrary to the catcalls of the American spectator, the eerie "whistling" of the avid European fan, to show displeasure at an official's call or a bad play, is an exciting experience in itself and especially so when 100,000 spectators are involved. I was allowed to roam the sidelines and take movies of the game. The only goal scored was caught on my 8mm camera, but as luck would have it, the roll was double exposed. Ah!

The best players in Poland had been observed training for an important match. Now it was time to observe eighty of the best "juniors" in Poland

training at a camp in Wraclaw. These boys, all seventeen-eighteen years of age, were selected from throughout the country and brought to this camp for detailed instruction and observation. A daily pre-breakfast run through the park with frequent stops for various exercise routines, along with numerous lectures on the various aspects of the game, supplemented the twice a day field workouts given to these youths. The drills taught during these sessions covered every aspect of play and were presented in a most thorough manner by eight to ten of Poland's best coaches. (Recently, the writer presented a talk on goal keeper play, along with supplementary films taken at the Junior camp, to over 400 soccer coaches at the National Soccer Coaches' Annual Clinic in New York City.) These Polish boys were well behaved, well disciplined and well trained. Oh, if only Middlebury was able to recruit some of them. . . .

In Gdansk, the former free city of Danzig on the Baltic Sea, a school for Polish coaches which lasted for three weeks was attended with the help of an interpreter. Here, the intricacies of Polish soccer were presented to forty-five coaches from the northern part of the country. Class lectures, given 2–3 times a day, were followed by the student's practical application on the field. Classes were also given on such subjects as psychology, philosophy and physiology as they applied to the teaching of soccer. The pros and cons, the whys and wheres, the hows and whens were all considered at length. This schooling, coupled with the exposure to the National and Junior team training, gave a complete picture of Polish soccer.

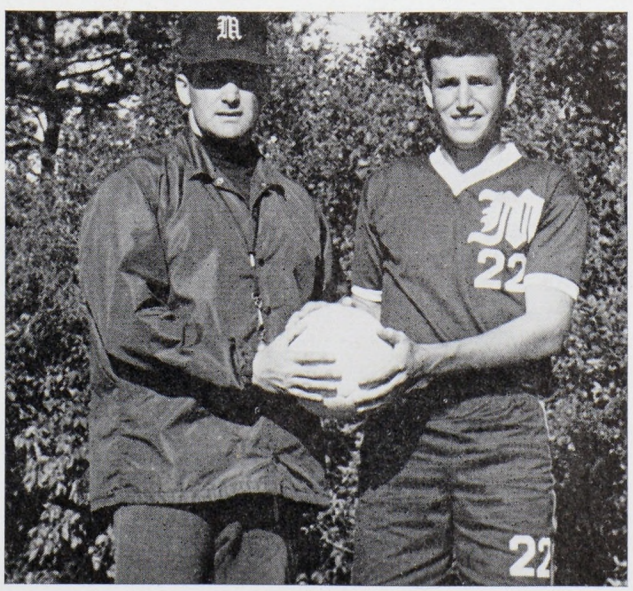
The Polish soccer program is a good one—and it has to be, for in Poland, as in virtually every nation in the world, soccer is THE sport, the national pastime of its inhabitants. As such, it becomes a source of national pride on the one hand and a tool for propaganda on the other.

In Poland, all sports competition is concentrated on the non-school level with little or no school athletic activity beyond the secondary school level. Here in the states, the strength of our athletic efforts are being sapped by a tug-of-war between non-school competition and school competition. This difference is illuminated in the recent and still prevailing A.A.U. vs N.C.A.A. "power struggle." Should America's efforts be on the non-school or on the school level? In some sports such as football and basketball the die is cast in favor of school competition, while in other sports such as skiing and soccer, there is a difference of opinion as to the best method of developing the sport. Poland does not have to contend with this "division of effort." For Poland, this has been helpful to its athletic programs.

The Polish Football (Soccer) Association (P.F.A.), in conjunction with the Polish Olympic Committee, is directly responsible for all soccer activity within Poland. The F.A. is also Poland's representative to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (F.I.F.A.), the international ruling body of soccer. Again, Poland is not faced with the type of problem presently casting a shadow over the growth of soccer at the highest skill levels here in the states. The United States Soccer-Football Association (U.S.-S.F.A.), America's representative to F.I.F.A., is embattled in a feud over the sanctioning of the two professional leagues about to embark on their initial seasons of play. Poland's hierarchy has avoided this squabbling and as a result has a strong organizational setup to direct the growth of soccer there.

Soccer is organized in Poland similar to professional baseball in the United States. Poland has three major leagues"—the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions, and six "minor leagues"—the A, B and C Class, Junior, Boys' and Young Boys' Division. There are from 14–16 teams in each of the 1st two Divisions. Each team must have a Junior team and may have a "B" team. The 3rd Division is divided into 4 districts each with 12 teams or 48 teams in all. The A, B and C Class Divisions are formed within each of the four districts. Teams change Divisions on the bases of their final standings in league competition. The bottom 2 teams of the 1st Division drop to the 2nd Division while the top 2 teams of the 2nd Division move up to the 1st Division. The bottom 4 team of the 2nd Division drop to the 3rd Division while the top 4 teams move (*Please turn to page 27*)

Coach Morrone and Peter Kovner, '67, captain of Middlebury's successful soccer team and winner of All-American honors. John Garrison, '67, also was honored by being selected to the All-American first team this year.



WITH OUR FACULTY

(*Continued from page 9*)

$1,900,000, being made throughout the country for the first time under the direction of the National Foundation on The Arts and The Humanities.

Dr. Heibges's fellowship will provide her support for an eight month period of study and research. She plans to study from October, 1967 to May, 1968, at the American Academy in Rome, where she did research last year as a winner of the coveted Prix de Rome. Miss Heibges plans to continue her study started last year, of a metrical analysis in the Comedy of Plautus.

Dr. Nuovo's fellowship provides two months' research and study this summer, both at Cambridge and Middlebury. He plans to explore "theistic speculation and emotional commitments as modes of religious insight," and the relation of these modes in the thought of Ramaija, 12th century Hindu theologian.

Following his study this summer, Dr. Nuovo will leave for India on a $10,000 grant from the Society for Religion Higher Education and a supporting grant from Middlebury College, to study religious sects there during the next year.

A STUDENT'S VIEW

(*Continued from page 10*)

College decision-making.

The independent organization of ad hoc committees unattached to any other governing body to investigate particular problems of a social or academic nature which become especially acute from time to time might stir up student support, but such committees would lack the coherence and representative powers and the availability for discussion that could be possible in a full-time, duly-elected, organized student segment of a larger governing organization composed of equal numbers of students, faculty members, and administrators, who would meet together on a regular basis to examine social and academic issues from their respective viewpoints.

This is the new organization of the Student Life Committee contained as a proposal in the SA statement of purpose. It would provide ample opportunities for all three of the major portions of the College community to express their views to the other two, and if all three groups would approach this enterprise with a sense of co-operation and a desire for a sincere expression of values, a great deal of constructive discussion leading to social and academic policy changes acceptable to everyone, at least in part, might be accomplished. An even more important result in the long run could be the achievement of a greater degree of understanding among the different components of the Middlebury College community of scholars.

The SLC reorganization proposal provides that student representatives would have legislative authority on social issues, while the faculty and administration members would have legislative authority on academic and administrative matters. The student legislative power could be checked by a two-thirds majority of the faculty and administration members of the SLC, but at the same time the power of the latter could be subject to a check by two-thirds of the entire student body and two-thirds of the entire faculty.

This system of equal representation of the three segments of the College, of divided legislative authority and of checks and balances, together with the chance for open discussion among student, faculty, and administration representatives would seem to be as democratic and fair a College governing body as could be developed and might very well bring to a fortunate conclusion the sense of frustration, of a lack of fruitful participation in government, which has thus far led to the serious proposal to disband the present Student Association. Perhaps this abrupt decision has made the College community realize the deep-seated need for a more meaningful student role in making decisions on College policy. After all, without the students, the College wouldn't exist.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our student reporter's account of the "trials" of the Student Association may require some additional information to give perspective. During the years since President Armstrong has come to Middlebury the Student Life Committee has authorized driving for junior women, extended evening hours for women of all classes, unchaperoned visiting hours in fraternities and the lounges of student residences, eliminated designated curfew hours for senior women and during 1966–67 a system of fraternity self-chaperoning for registered parties was instituted.

Some clarification of detail is also called for in respect to the so-called "parietal hours" issue. Although a wide range of proposals regarding visiting hours were discussed by various student groups during the previous academic year, the only proposal actually made to the Student Life Committee was for afternoon visiting hours on Saturday and Sunday. The final version differed from the one requested by the Student Association in two important respects: (1) a regulation calling for open doors in individual rooms was inserted. (2) visiting hours were to be granted only on the specific request of a dormitory on each occasion rather than as a matter of routine.

The rejection of a request for sophomore driving occurred at a special meeting of the Student Life Committee that had been called to consider the establishment of a contingency fund of approximately $3,000 for the Student Association. President Armstrong has stated frequently that he rejected the request because he felt that whatever its merits or demerits, it required a further period of deliberation and study.

To the best of our limited knowledge there are virtually no colleges in the country which invest the student body with legislative power although colleges vary widely in the amount of formal consultation which they seek from students. Middlebury has long sought student advice and counsel on the widest variety of subjects and will continue to do so.

SPORTS

(*Continued from page 23*)

Morton and Terry Morse, crack distant runners; Joe Wood, hurdles; Dick McMahon, shot and discus; Steve Conn, shot and hammer, and Dave Tura, weights.

With this talent returning the team should at least equal and may better last year's 7–7 record in dual meets.

The coach looks for some outstanding performances from Coolidge in the mile and two mile. The junior, who could develop into Middlebury's finest distance runner ever, has been outstanding in Eastern road and cross-country races he entered on his own last fall.

LACROSSE: The Panthers have 15 returning lettermen

for the 1967 season. These include six mid-fielders, four defensemen and five attackmen.

On the basis of these returning lettermen and some promising talent from last year's undefeated freshman team, Middlebury should do fairly well. What the final record is depends on the Panthers' ability to come up with an established scorer and a veteran goalkeeper.

These two positions suffered with the graduation of All-America Fred Beams, who scored 32 goals and three assists last year, and goalie Bayard Russ, who was outstanding in the nets.

The Panthers will play three scheduled games and three practice games on their eighth annual spring trip to Long Island and Boston area schools and has nine games on its regular season schedule.

Coach Joe Morrone calls Brown and Williams the two top powers in New England this year with the University of Massachusetts a strong contender.

GOLF: Middlebury will be hard pressed to match the fine 9–1 record its golfers posted last season. Gone through graduation are two of the top players who between them won 16 of 20 matches last year.

The greatest loss was Capt. Rick Smith, Vermont Intercollegiate Individual Champion, who went on to play in both New England and national matches. Also gone is Freeman Allen, who, playing in No. 6 position, matched Smith with eight wins in 10 starts.

Returning veterans and the positions they played include Capt. Peter Roby, No. 1; Dave Williams, No. 3; Bob Reed, No. 4; George Phinney, No. 5, who had the best record of nine out of 10 wins, and Barry Kasprow, No. 7.

Coach Duke Nelson is faced with grooming sophomore replacements to fill the No. 2 and 6 spots. Leading candidates are Bill Sessions, Bob Frem, Dave Breed, Steve Kipp and Clemens Werner.

TENNIS: The tennis team, which had a 5–3 record and finished seventh in the N.E. Intercollegiate Tennis Championships, was also hit by graduation and will lack experience. Gone are Tom Trafton, No. 3 player; Fred Jaretzki, No. 4, and Sam Gillespie, No. 5.

Returning are Capt. John Mallouk, playing No. 1, Jeff Riotte, No. 2, and Sandy Spalding, No. 6. Stu Dunn, who played doubles last year, will play in the No. 5 singles slot, and Bill Levin, John Kirby and Glen Davis will probably round out the squad by holding down the middle slots.

The six sophomores on the team come from a freshman squad which posted a 3–1 record last year.

The key to the season is how well these sophomores can fill the middle positions on the team. Middlebury courtmen can expect a tougher season with the addition of Amherst to the schedule.

SOCCER IN POLAND

(Continued from page 25)

up to the 2nd Division. Similarly, the 4 up, 4 down method is used in the A, B and C Class Divisions.

The Junior teams are composed of boys from 15–18 years of age. They play from 20–40 games during the soccer season which usually runs for 11 months of the year. The Boys' teams are comprised of 14–15-year-old boys while the Young Boys' teams consist of 12–14-year-old boys. These leagues provide Poland with the "depth," in numbers, so essential to any good program.

On the international scene there are four different teams that represent Poland: The National Team, the Olympic Team, the National Intermediate Team, and the National Junior Team. In addition to the National Team commented on earlier, the National Intermediate Team consists of players from 19–23 years old while the National Junior Team is composed of youngsters 15–18 years old.

The Olympic Team consists of "all those players who have not competed for an international championship," ie. the European Cup. This is how the International Olympic Committee distinguishes between "professionals" and "amateurs" in international soccer. The line between the two is a thin one indeed. The Polish soccer player can be favorably compared to the professional American athlete in virtually all areas. The skill, the training, the prestige, the coaching received, etc., are all similar. The major difference is that the Polish soccer player has a full-time government job. Time off is given whenever it is needed for training and/or games. In addition, there are no "professional" leagues to draw off the top performers. In the states, this time off cannot be obtained as easily. The result is that a large percentage of American athletes turn professional, thereby weakening the amateur teams.

The Polish soccer players live better than the average citizen primarily because of the healthy financial situation soccer finds itself in. Good fringe benefits, pleasant training camps and higher job wages make soccer appealing to Poland's "best" athletes. These athletes provide the program with the "skill" it needs in a healthy program. Again, because of its financial situation, the P.F.A. is able to maintain a high degree of proficiency among its players, coaches and officials by constantly providing training camps at all levels. Other important advantages!

Polish soccer trainers (coaches), some 3,500 in all, go through a rigorous training program of their own. The coaches are "ranked" according to their coaching experience and formal schooling. They are first-Assistant Instructors, then after 2–5 years move on to become Instructors. After four years they are eligible to become Second Class Trainers. Four more years of "effective" coaching makes one eligible to become a First Class Trainer, the highest position available. This system has merit in that the coaches are well trained for their task but its disadvantage lies in its reliance on "Seniority" (10–13 years training) as the major criteria for advancement and retention of position rather than individual merit. The young coaches find it hard to move up the ladder.

Poland's soccer program was certainly one of the most enriching experiences in terms of what was learned about soccer. The exchange program served its purpose. A countless number of people benefited, or will benefit, by the exchange of technical data in the disciplines of soccer, volleyball, basketball and swimming.

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1967 Commencement Program

Friday, June 9

2:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m.	Registration, Alumni House Lounge
6:30 p.m.	Buffet Supper, Bread Loaf Inn
8:30 p.m.	Alumni Seminar, Bread Loaf Theatre

Saturday, June 10

8:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.	Registration, Alumni House Lounge
9:00 a.m.–11:30 a.m.	Alumni Coffee Hour, Alumni House Lounge
10:00 a.m.	Tour of Campus, Meet at Alumni House Lounge
10:00 a.m.	Alumnae Association Meeting, Pearsons Living Room
10:00 a.m.	Alumni Association Meeting, Redfield Proctor Hall
12:15 p.m.	Commencement Luncheon, Memorial Field House
2:30 p.m.	Choir Concert, Mead Memorial Chapel
3:00 p.m.	Tour of Campus, Meet at Memorial Field House
3:30 p.m.– 5:00 p.m.	Informal Reception, President's House, 3 South Street
6:30 p.m	Class Reunion Dinners
8:30 p.m.	Commencement Play—*The Birds*, Wright Memorial Theatre

Sunday, June 11

10:45 a.m.	Baccalaureate Service, Mead Memorial Chapel
12:30 p.m.	Phi Beta Kappa Dinner, Redfield Proctor Hall
8:30 p.m.	Commencement Play—*The Birds*, Wright Memorial Theatre

Monday, June 12

10:15 a.m.	Commencement Procession, Memorial Field House
10:30 a.m.	Commencement Exercises, Memorial Field House
All Week End	Art Exhibit, Carr Hall